

FRENCH RADICALS FACE TRIAL TO-DAY IN POLITICAL PLOT

Ten Leaders of Communists
Charged With Attempt to
Overthrow Order.

80 CALLED TO TESTIFY

Prosecution Says Goal Was
Soviet Dictatorship, on
the Moscow Plan.

TRACED TO MAY STRIKES

Independent Case Being Made
Against Zaleski, Alleged
Head of Movement.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Ten Communist leaders, charged with plotting to overthrow the Government, will go on trial before an extraordinary session of the Criminal Court here to-morrow. Eighty witnesses have been summoned to testify, as the result of a widespread investigation which has been in progress since May 1 of last year, when the Government called the railwaymen to the colors to break the railway strike, which was quickly followed by an abortive general strike.

The Government charges that the strikes were intended to paralyze the country as a prelude to the setting up of a Soviet dictatorship modeled upon the Moscow system, and that the nucleus of a Soviet Government had been formed and a framework made ready for establishing workers, soldiers and peasants Soviets.

Four of the defendants, Pierre Monatte, editor of an extremist newspaper; Boris Lifshitz, alias Souvarine, a Socialist editor; Gaston Monmoussier, radical leader of the railway workers; and Adolphe Louit, alleged to be the head of the Government to have been members of the executive committee of the Third International.

The other defendants are Jacques Stern, Henri Bott, Marius Hanot, Alexandre Lebours, Emile Graud, manager of newspaper *Soviet*, and Louis Rabilloud, manager of the newspaper *Communiste*.

The trial is expected to last a fortnight. The prosecution has a mass of documents seized in scores of raids, or obtained through examination of hundreds of extremists.

Apparently an independent case is being pushed against the Communist Abramovitch, otherwise known as Dr. Zaleski, or Zaleski, frequently alleged to be at the head of the Soviet organization in Paris, together with a number of others who have been arrested in connection with the distribution of large sums alleged to have been raised from Moscow. The Paris newspapers, however, are linking the two cases.

ITALIANS DISORDERLY AT LABOR CONGRESS 4,000 Delegates Attend Leghorn Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The opening of the Italian labor congress at Leghorn Saturday was accompanied by a disorderly scene, according to a Leghorn despatch to the Central News. The defeat of the Communist element, however, is a foregone conclusion, the message asserts.

Four thousand delegates were in attendance. The meeting began with disorderly proceedings, the singing of revolutionary songs and stamping on the floor going on while the Mayor was delivering his opening address. Several scuffles occurred, adds the despatch, in one of which Deputy was chased to the street and injured.

MOVE MADE TO UNITE ALL SOCIALIST PARTIES International Conference at Vienna Adopts Course.

Vienna, Feb. 27.—The International Socialist conference yesterday adopted all the resolutions which had been placed before it, with an added clause that counter-revolution and reaction must be fought with every means.

A resolution creating an "International labor community of Socialist parties" also was adopted. It was distinctly stated in the latter resolution that the congress was not an international embracing the whole of the revolutionary proletariat, but that an effort would be made toward the creation of such a community, the aim being a conquest over political and economic power by means of a revolutionary class war.

All parties not adhering to the Second and Third International are eligible for membership. The machinery for the organization was provided for. The leftists and the members of the Russian delegation refused to support the resolutions.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH CHEERED IN PUBLIC Her Fiance, Prince George, Is Almost Unnoticed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 27.

The correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD at Bucharest says that while Princess Elisabeth of Rumania is surrounded by cheering crowds whenever she drives through the capital, and many people are even toasting wedding presents into her carriage, her prospective husband, Prince George of Greece, walks almost unnoticed through the throng and seldom is accompanied even by his uncle, Prince Nicolas, who is the only member of Greek royalty here for the coming wedding.

It has been decided that in view of the entangling decisions that are likely to result from the London conference, the ceremony is to be conducted with the greatest simplicity and without even the customary diplomatic receptions. The city is decorated with a profusion of Greek and Rumanian banners and the state's most costly tapestries have been taken from the museums to adorn the Royal Theatre, where the King is to preside at a symphony concert.

Talk of Consortium Is Revived in Japan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. TOKIO, Feb. 27.—Premier Hara has revived the discussion of a consortium by asserting in the Diet: "It is true that Japan has resolved to uphold the principle of the open door to China, but Manchuria and Mongolia are so intimately connected with the vital interests of Japan that it is impossible to treat these provinces in the same manner as the rest of China. Japan's peculiar status in Manchuria and Mongolia is already recognized by the Powers."

The Premier was discussing unification of the affairs of administration of Japanese spheres of influence in Manchuria when this question came up.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN ADVANCED IN JAPAN

Bill Permitting Them to Attend Political Meetings, Is Adopted in Tokio.

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—The rights of women in Japan were advanced a step yesterday when the House of Representatives adopted a bill giving women the right to attend political meetings. The measure annulled a law which prohibited women from joining political associations or being present at political gatherings. It has been commented upon as an important advance toward the emancipation of Japanese womanhood.

The bill, which was given a preliminary discussion and referred to a committee of the House early this month, was supported in a strongly worded address by the Minister of Education, and presented to the chamber. They asserted that to deny women access to political knowledge and political activity was a serious injustice, and that the existing law was not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

A motion authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the Korean situation was rejected by the House of Representatives yesterday after Torijiro Nakano, an Independent, who had introduced the resolution had declared that conditions would become worse if they were allowed to drift, and would lead to serious developments. Reference to the assassination of Dingen Shoku, the Korean who was slain here two weeks ago, was made by M. Nakano, who said if the Government would not remove the signs of the Korean murder, light would be thrown on the real state of affairs in Korea. He declared that present conditions there were due to discrimination, and the stifling of the freedom of speech.

HONOR PACT RULES ELECTIONS IN CUBA

Contenders Reach Agreement in Interests of Fair Results.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—A pact of honor between the two principal political parties, contenders in the forthcoming partial elections, was effected at a meeting concluded yesterday between President Menocal and members of both political factions. Among articles agreed upon in the pact were:

The strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the bearing of firearms. The designation of a commission composed of two Liberals, two National League of Conservative Citizens, two Socialists, and four other persons designated by these parties, to see that the pact of honor is strictly enforced.

The two principal parties agree that in event the elections are carried out under full guarantees, legally and harmoniously, the result will be accepted.

U. S. SAILOR IN LONDON ADMITS IOWA MURDER

Confesses Escape From Prison While Serving 10 Year Term.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—William Sayles, an American seaman, who was being investigated for alleged registration under a false name in contravention of the alien act, was reported by the police here to have voluntarily told the police that he is a fugitive from justice in the United States.

According to the police, Sayles said that in October, 1914, he was sentenced to life imprisonment at Cornell Bluff, Iowa, for the murder of John Runyon. His sentence, he declared, was reduced to ten years and on July 18, 1919, he escaped from the prison at Knoxville and worked his passage to England.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 27.—William Sayles, being held in London for investigation, was convicted here of killing John Runyon by a blow of his fist. Sayles was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder, but the sentence was reduced later to ten years, and he was assigned to work on the roads. It was while engaged in this work that he escaped.

TONS OF CIGARETTES ILLUMINATE PARIS

Raiders Brave Flames to Get American Smokes.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—American cigarette smoke obscured the northern horizon of Paris for forty-eight hours recently when 25,000 pounds of cigarettes originally brought here for the United States Army were burned. Relays of eighteen policemen were needed to keep off raiders, who had ardent desire to burn the cigarettes, one at a time, in the usual manner. It was an American Red Cross sacrificial fire—lighted under compulsion. There were 633 metal tins of cigarettes burned. They were condemned by French authorities and destroyed according to law. They were part of two lots rain soaked in shipment through faulty metal lining in the cases. Many cases not too badly damaged were salvaged when the French authorities could be convinced that most cigarettes would be more valuable than used at all to combat smoking.

FRANCE FACES HEAVY LOSS IN SALE OF GERMAN MONEY

Failure to Provide for Exchange Fluctuations Likely to Result in Dropping of \$175,000,000 With Disposal of Billion Marks in Vaults of Strassburg.

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Although in Article CXXIV of the makers of the peace treaty did not forget to specify the return of the skull of the Sultan of Mikawa, which was removed from the Protectorate of Germany, they did neglect to specify that Germany reimburse France for any losses due to exchange fluctuations, and as a result of this oversight more than 1,000,000 paper marks, now held in the vaults of Strassburg, will be sold in the open market shortly for whatever they will bring, despite the fact that they cost France one franc and twenty-five centimes each.

Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, is straining every effort to have the budget finally approved before the end of March, but the Socialists are planning to make a big fight of the paragraph which provides for the sale of the marks now lying in the Government coffers, insisting that this would involve a loss of at least \$175,000,000 if negotiated at the present rate of exchange.

The marks in question were obtained in reviving the financial status of Alsace-Lorraine after the armistice, the Government giving the normal rates for all German money handed in by the inhabitants of the restored provinces as well as by prisoners coming from Germany. It is expected that the proposed flooding of the market with these marks will develop into serious proportions until the rate has fallen to such a point that London was ready to approve France's occupation of additional German territory in the event Berlin's counter-reparations offer is less than the total demanded by the Paris conference of Premiers.

COSTA RICA IGNORES CLASH WITH PANAMA

Visitor to San Jose Says People Know Nothing of Reported Conflict.

PANAMA, Feb. 27.—People of Costa Rica apparently know nothing about the conflict of their country with Panama, said Octavio Vallarino, a prominent Panamanian, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from San Jose. He said the newspapers of that Costa Rican city had on Friday published a story in which surprise was manifested regarding reports from Panama, and asking rhetorically if Panama was making war on Japan or suffering internal disorders.

Simon Vallarino said he had no difficulty in obtaining a passport and that he was courteously treated by Costa Rican Government officials when he left Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Responsibility for the threatened conflict between Panama and Costa Rica was placed on Costa Rica in a statement issued here tonight by Ricardo J. Alfaro, Secretary of Government and Justice of Panama. Mr. Alfaro declared that Costa Rica was attempting "to seize by force a territory that has been in possession of Colombia and Panama from colonial times."

Costa Rica, said Senor Alfaro, in crossing the "status quo frontier line," and citing in defense of her course the arbitral award of 1900, which gave the territory to Costa Rica, "is most unfair."

"If we were to follow the present Costa Rica methods," he added, "we would at once occupy the rich and fertile valley between the Sixaola River and Mont Pelon."

Costa Rica, he said, accepts the Loubo award in that part favoring Costa Rica, but rejects the portion compensating Panama for the loss of the northern province.

The award has never been nullified. "The validity stands untouched. The Costa Ricans must take it as a whole, and not only such part as favors them, or else come to some understanding or agreement different from the Prussian method of taking by force what they think is theirs and retaining also by force what belongs to us."

EX-PREMIER SAIONJI'S SON ATTACKED IN TOKIO

Puts Seven Assaults to Rest Despite Injuries.

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—At attack by seven assailants upon Hachiro Saionji, son of Marquis Saionji, formerly Premier and head of the Japanese delegation at the Paris peace conference, in which the victim was slightly injured, is announced by the newspapers in extra editions.

The attack occurred at the home of the ex-premier's son, who defended himself with his sword and, despite his injuries, put his assailants to rout. Hachiro Saionji accompanied his father abroad in the later part of 1918 and was with him in Paris during the peace negotiations. He is now attached to the Imperial Court.

WAR WAS 'PROFITABLE' FOR U. S. AND BRITAIN

Italian Paper So Comments on Reparations.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, in an article on reparations and debts, is quoted by the Milan correspondent of the London Times as follows:

"The two rich Anglo-Saxon nations have a credit of 470,000,000 lire from the distress of the Continental nations, who—with them, as well as for them—have fought and won the war. Now the Continental nations do not want to pay because they cannot pay, and have endeavored to exact money from Germany, who says she can't pay and doesn't want to pay."

England offered to cancel the debts of the Continental nations on condition that America might herself set the example, the more so as she is in a position to forfeit her credits and at the same time pay back her debts in full.

"For Italy and France to have won the war meant to have escaped from deadly peril, but for England and America it meant a profitable affair. The British Empire stretches now without interruption over Cairo, the Cape and Calcutta, has absorbed all the German colonies and taken practically the whole world's oil. But France and Italy blood has been shed also for the achievement of these splendid results, and it is inconceivable that a country with such noble traditions as England should punish its allies by making them tributaries."

DECISIONS IN LONDON DISTURBING TO GREECE

End of Allied Financial Support Feared.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The Greek Government is perturbed over what it considers the unfavorable decisions of the Near East conference in London. King Constantine to-day had a conference with M. Goumaris, War Minister, and other War Office officials. The greatest disappointment arises through fear that the Allies will not extend further financial support to Greece.

The deputies who support Eleutherios Venizelos, one time Premier, consider that the situation has brought about a national crisis and have agreed to resign. Mr. Ioannis Karamanlis, upon

views for the sale of the marks now lying in the Government coffers, insisting that this would involve a loss of at least \$175,000,000 if negotiated at the present rate of exchange.

The marks in question were obtained in reviving the financial status of Alsace-Lorraine after the armistice, the Government giving the normal rates for all German money handed in by the inhabitants of the restored provinces as well as by prisoners coming from Germany. It is expected that the proposed flooding of the market with these marks will develop into serious proportions until the rate has fallen to such a point that London was ready to approve France's occupation of additional German territory in the event Berlin's counter-reparations offer is less than the total demanded by the Paris conference of Premiers.

This attack has brought home to the people of the capital the reality of the struggle which is in progress between the two groups of industrial interests, which previously has been confined largely to Catalonia. The reports from Barcelona of outrages committed daily have been generally received with distant interest in Madrid.

It is openly charged that the employers in Catalonia have undertaken a series of reprisals against the workers' societies as a response to the frequent attacks upon members of the employers' union. For this purpose they are alleged to have encouraged the formation of the *Union de la Clase Obrera* to the United Syndicate. In this new organization, in addition to workers who refuse to affiliate themselves with the non-political extremist trade union, which believes in direct action, a large number of professional criminals are said to be members.

When an outrage is perpetrated against an employer or a Free Syndicate, the employers' union, it is declared, are taken by an inner committee of that syndicate to avenge the outrage.

Most of these extreme elements belonging to both syndicates are known to each other through a system of espionage, and whenever the opposites meet in a cafe, the street or some other place a serious encounter usually occurs.

The most recent developments in the situation, according to reports from Barcelona, include action by members of the Citizens' Guard, and sometimes by the regular police forces, for revenge against the Syndicalists because of attacks upon members of the guard on the police. This action takes the form of the sending of determined men dressed in civilian clothing into the resorts of the Extremists, where frequent fatal encounters occur.

The recent efforts made by Gov. Ando to repress terrorism by force were apparently successful for a time, but during the last fortnight outrages have again occurred with considerable frequency.

The police to-day report that a man charged with being the actual directing head of the Red Terrorist group is under arrest in the person of Pedro Roda Rivas, who is accused of having organized the entire campaign of direct action.

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 27.—Andres Vay, a trade unionist, was shot and killed here last night. His assassin escaped.

As the result of the wounding of a mechanic, *El Clavador*, by a group of Syndicalists, a fight occurred between Socialists and Syndicalists here in which one of the Syndicalists was killed and four others were wounded.

MASSING OF EXPLOSIVES
STRIKES FEAR IN FRENCH

Offers Temptation to Reds Bent on Destruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 27.

The 2,000 inhabitants of the village of Basasas go to bed every night trembling for fear their homes might be blown away in repetition of a disaster there three years ago when hundreds were killed and wounded by the explosion of the Government's reserve stocks of high explosives.

According to Deputy Victor Jean, who has been interrogating the Minister of War this week, the War Department has concentrated more than 6,000 tons of cheddite, taulite and melinite, all high explosives, thousands of barrels being in the open air less than a quarter of a mile from the village. The quantities of explosives and the danger are increasing daily at the rate of forty-five trainloads, he said.

With labor disorders, due to increased idleness, increasing in all parts of the country, and the Communists advocating the destruction of war material, it is feared that an extremist of some kind might cause a catastrophe unless the reserve explosives are distributed in small quantities throughout France, instead of being massed unguarded along the railroad lines.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT
ENDS COAL CONTROL

Permits for Importations No Longer Necessary.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The coal traffic in France, which has been under Government supervision for the last five years, now is being conducted on an open market basis.

Special permits for importation are no longer necessary. It was decided to-day by M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works. The measure abrogating State control will be printed in the *Journal Officiel* to-morrow.

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted

GERMAN DELEGATION
DEPARTS FOR LONDON

Old Traps and Trimmings Are Left Behind.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The eight German delegates to the conference with the Allies in London, headed by Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, and accompanied by a staff of about fifty secretaries and clerks, and a party of seven German newspaper men, left Berlin uneventfully at noon to-day on a special train en route to England. Chancellor Fehrenbach and a number of lesser Government officials have the delegation farewell at the station.

Major-General von Seeckt, Chief of Staff, travelled in mufti, and there was not a single uniform or military mark visible among the delegation, which more resembled a crowd of business men than a diplomatic mission.

The *Corriere* and Dr. Simons both expressed the hope that the German national crisis and have agreed to looking and acting as the photograph

SPAIN A TINDER BOX OF INDUSTRIAL WAR

Member of Deputies Fights Off Attack and Drives Assaultants to Cover.

STRUGGLE IS SPREADING

Catalonia Employers Said to Have Undertaken Reprisals Against Workers.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Madrid public was startled to-day by news of a terrorist attack here upon Deputy Guerra del Rio, noted for his pronounced views on Syndicalism. The Deputy grappled with his assailants, a number of armed men, who fired but did not injure him, and they fled.

This attack has brought home to the people of the capital the reality of the struggle which is in progress between the two groups of industrial interests, which previously has been confined largely to Catalonia. The reports from Barcelona of outrages committed daily have been generally received with distant interest in Madrid.

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MEXICAN RAILROAD STRIKE IS A FAILURE

All Trains Operating and Men Seeking Their Jobs, Say Government Officials.

TRADES UNIONS PARADE

American Agitator Carrying Soviet Flag Is Cheered by the Crowds.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—Government officials declared to-day that the strike begun Friday on the National Railways of Mexico has proved a complete failure; that all trains were being operated on only slightly reduced schedules, and intimations were coming from the strikers that they would like to return to their places.

Various official statements, including one from President Obregon and another from Francisco Peres, National Director of Railways, asserted that the chief aim of the strikers, the tying up of all the Federal operated roads, had not been achieved. Clashes are reported from San Luis Potosi, Juarez and Guadalajara, but these were asserted to have been of an unimportant nature. Several thousand strikers and sympathizers from more than a dozen trades unions held a parade this morning as a protest against the Government's stand in the strike. One of the participants, said to be a widely known American agitator, was loudly cheered when he entered the ranks bearing the red standard of the Communist party of Mexico.

AMBASSADOR DAVIS
HONORED IN LONDON

Pilgrims to Give Dinner and Papers Praise Him.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Both the London Times and the Daily Mail in editorials this morning pay high tribute to the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, whom the Pilgrims will honor at a dinner this evening for his brilliant services in London.

The Times says Englishmen love him "because his head is right and his heart is right, and because in a world overfull of folly he stands out as a constant witty, charming pleader for sanity and good will among men."

The Times goes on to say that Mr. Davis spared no effort in the campaign of international enlightenment and brought the American Embassy to a remarkable degree of efficiency, and adds: "It is of such stuff as his that Presidents should be made."

The Daily Mail writes in similar vein under the caption, "Our friend from the United States."

RHALLIS SEEKS RADIUM CURE.

Ex-Greek Premier Goes to Paris for Treatment for Cancer.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—Georgios Rhallis, formerly Premier of Greece, is being taken to Paris to undergo radium treatment for cancer of the face.

The doctors here started to operate on him owing to his advanced age.

There's Optimism in the First Whiff of Spring

And there's health, which makes for optimism, in one of Spring's first offerings—Rhubarb. A Knickerbocker patron says: "The surest way to dispel a morning gloom is to take from the Knickerbocker Ice-chilled refrigerator a bowl of cold, refreshingly tart rhubarb."

Crystal-clear Knickerbocker Ice not only chills the healthful spring appetizers to deliciousness—but its purity makes it the safe ice to use in the appetizing tinkle to the glass of fruit juice—of certified milk—of pure spring water.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce to Begin This Morning the

FINAL REDUCTION SALE OF